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VOL. IX.—NO. 37.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BADGE OF HONOR.

New Britain's Socialist Councilman "Censured."

Damaged by the Watchfulness of the Socialist Members, the Capitalist Mayor and Councilmen Lose their Heads, Censure the Socialist for Doing his Duty, and Pillory Themselves.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., Nov. 27.—'Tis beginning to get hot here. The representatives of the capitalist class in the Common Council are beginning to feel nervous under the vigilant eye of the Socialist members. "Jobs" no longer can "slip through." Speculations have to be carried on in the sly. The Socialist cats are too alert. The capitalist rats feel uncomfortable. A manifestation of this nervousness on the part of the capitalist rats in the Common Council, and of their nervousness broke out recently.

The Mayor and his satellites were trying to rush a fishy motion through by fishy methods. Charles F. Patrick, the Socialist member from the Fifth Ward, demanded a yea and nay vote, thus blocking the scheme; that riled the Mayor, and much more so his fellows in the Council; Patrick was not to be bluffed; he bluntly said what he thought of it; thereupon the Mayor and his fellow-lackeys put and railroaded through a vote of censure against Patrick.

The following two documents—the action of Section New Britain, S. L. P., and a letter, signed "Fair Play," that appeared in the New Britain "Independent,"—tell the tale completely, together with the moral victory that both Patrick and the Socialist Labor Party carried off:

Section New Britain's Resolution.

"WHEREAS, At a recent meeting of the Common Council of the City of New Britain, some members of said body, together with the capitalist Mayor, united in accusing Charles E. Patrick, Socialist member from the Fifth Ward, the alleged accusation against him being that he acted in a 'disrespectful manner toward the Mayor,' said accusation being made by one of the newspapers of the city;

"WHEREAS, The said accusation was false, as duly proven by the fact that the Mayor himself has openly declared in the Council that he was wholly unaware of the alleged disrespectful conduct toward him;

"WHEREAS, After admitting this fact, the Mayor used a doubtful prerogative in casting his vote, thus completing a quorum in order to carry through his unjust resolution;

"RESOLVED, That Section New Britain, Socialist Labor Party, condemn the action of the Common Council in this matter; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That we again emphatically declare our faith in the Socialist members of the Common Council, and in the fearless stand taken by them, to defend the interests of the working class against the representatives of the capitalist class; and we call upon the wage workers of New Britain to resent at the ballot box such insults to their representatives by voting down the candidates of the capitalist class, and casting their ballots for their ONLY REPRESENTATIVES, the candidates of the Socialist-Labor Party."

"Fair Play's" Protest.

"I am not a Socialist; understand that at the start. I don't belong to their party, don't vote their ticket, and cannot accept all their teachings, although there is much in Socialism which I endorse and which must be endorsed by every intelligent man who has given any study to social problems.

"But, while I am not a Socialist, I believe in fair play. I believe in liberty—the liberty to express one's opinion at any and all times,—and believing that I am one of a very large number of people in the city who read with disgust the action of the Common Council in censuring Councilman Patrick.

"Why was he censured? Because he was a Socialist. That and nothing more. Of course, there were other reasons given, not in the resolution, but in the speeches of the members. The two reasons given were that he shook his fist at the Mayor, and said that certain members represented the robber class.

"Patrick was guilty, but what were the circumstances? The Mayor was trying to sit on Patrick. He rushed a motion through with undue haste and riled out a motion made by Mr. Patrick for a yea and nay vote. Mr. Patrick insisted on his rights, and shook his fist

at the Mayor. Why shouldn't he? Any other man would have done the same thing under the circumstances, and some would have done more. The same motion that was ruled out when Patrick made it was accepted when Curtis made it, so that either Patrick was denied his rights, or Curtis was given more than his rights.

"Now, about that robber charge. Socialists believe, and a good many who are not Socialists also believe, that the taking of what belongs to another by superior cunning, by taking advantage of their misfortunes and compelling them to sell their goods or their labor for less than they should, is as much robbery as to hold them up on the public highway and go through their pockets; and, believing this, Patrick was not overstepping the line when he said that the other members of the Council represented the robber class.

"As I remember what Patrick said it was substantially this: 'When anything is proposed for the benefit of the wage slaves it is opposed, but when people set out to fleece the city there are always plenty to help them.' Now, seriously, is not that true? Has it not always been a difficult matter to get anything through the Council for the benefit of the wage earners? Yes. No one will doubt that. On the other hand, have not schemes detrimental to the interest of the city been rushed through with shameful haste? The electric road franchise is one, but only one of the many instances that could be cited. In that case there was a strong suspicion that the interests of the people were second to those of the stockholders of the Electric Light company and the Tramway company, but anyone who said so, was denounced as a disturber. Do not these things prove that Patrick was not so far out of the way?

"But why censure Patrick and overlook the unparliamentary conduct of others? Did not the Mayor tell Councilman Corbin at one meeting that his (Corbin's) conduct did not reflect credit on the Council? Why not censure him? Isn't it true that Alderman Curtis, in a very unparliamentary and ungentlemanly manner, denounced John F. Storey as a liar in open meeting and in such a manner that he was promptly called to order? And just here it might be well to remark that the Alderman's conduct was such as to call for a prompt rebuke at the time, while the offense charged against Patrick is censured and Curtis is not. What's the reason? One reason is because Patrick is a Socialist and Curtis is not. If there is any other I do not know it."

The incident has created much of a stir. Everybody concerned, except the Socialist Councilman, has come out of the affair the worse for it.

But the incident was not surprising. The only thing surprising about it is that it did not occur before. The capitalist Councilmen's patience has about reached the end of its tether. They are restive. More "outbreaks" are expected. The more the merrier.

Ours must and will be the City Government.

All Hail the Daily People.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 3.—Section Columbus wishes to hereby express its appreciation, and join in the Amen response that is given to the decisive action of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference, recently held in your city. That the DAILY PEOPLE, a full-fledged modern metropolitan journal, is to be launched about the first of July is recognized as a parallel incident to the firing on Fort Sumpter—which denoted the beginning of the end of a battle of arrayed physical forces for the freedom of the chattel slave, or which terminated in the slave's freedom.

While much bushwhacking and battling with small arms has been carried on for a long time, we recognize the DAILY PEOPLE to be the first modernly equipped man-of-war launched for the battle of economic, or freedom of the wage slave. All Hail the DAILY PEOPLE!

We recognize the characteristic of the element of '61 that became known by various names, but principally "copperhead"—to be in an advanced stage of development with relation to the present battle on the intellectual field. The Kangaroo and the Labor Fakir are undoubtedly the reincarnation of the Copperhead, but with such heavy artillery in the field as the DAILY PEOPLE promises to be, there can be no doubt as to the future. While the Atlantic coast stands ready to furnish the bone and sinew of support to the new departure, we feel that the cities that dot the far extended western plain will receive it with open arms, recognizing that the Saviour has come.

THEO. ADAMS, Organizer.

All's quiet on the Potomac.

The "contempt of court" proceedings that the "Volkszeitung" corporation tried to wreak vengeance with upon six Party officers for its failure to throttle the Party's voice, are still pending.

WHAT COMES OF CRINGING.

The Class Struggle Between Employer and Employee Can't be Run Away From.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.—There is a strike going on now in this city that merits attention. It is the strike of the employees of the N. Drucker Trunk Factory.

The interesting feature of this strike does not consist in any special act of capitalist inhumanity brought out by it. I may pass by the particular subject of the "disagreement" between Bro. Capital and Bro. Labor in this particular instance. That subject happens to be quite colorless. The interesting feature of the incident lies outside of it.

About a month ago, it being Mr. Drucker's birthday, and he being absent (he had received a tip, and accidentally on purpose, had made himself scarce), the hearts of his employees heaved with love and affection. Were not they his "brothers" and "sisters"? Was not he their "brother"? Did he not show his brotherliness by "giving" them work? What better opportunity than that date to express their "brotherly" and "sisterly" appreciation of him, to denote their gratitude for his thoughtfulness, exercised in their behalf by furnishing them with work so that they may live? Animated by these and similar dutiful sentiments inculcated into them by some of their "cleverer" fellow "beneficiaries," Mr. Drucker's employees completely refurbished his office on that birthday of his, and during his absence, "as a mark of their love and honor for him." When everything was ready, Mr. Drucker turned up. Was he surprised, and moved, and touched at this kind act of his "brothers" and "sisters"? I should stutter! As the papers put it the next morning, "with drops of tears on his eyes, and a voice quivering with emotion at this touching tribute from his faithful employees to his benignant administration of his business, he looked around speechless, and then, overcome with emotion, exclaimed in a faint voice: 'The fairies have visited me, indeed!'"

This is not the only feature of the strike. There is another.

Of all the capitalist papers that a month or so ago gave copious columns to the "touching gratitude" of Mr. Drucker's employees, and who lavished still more copious columns on the "skill and tactfulness with which" Mr. Drucker solved the knotty and irritating question of Labor and Capital,—of all these not one has now any remembrance of the one-month ago solution, not one even alludes to it, and not one gives more than a stickful notice of the present status!

Other strikes may be bloody; others may be larger; yet again others may illustrate the vehemence of the present class struggle. None, however, at least here in Cincinnati, has ever occurred to expose more completely the irresponsibility of the conflict between the Exploiting Class and the Exploited Class, and how utterly vain is not all notion that the storm can be lulled with sweet words. Despite his recent "emotion," Mr. Drucker, representing Exploitation, swept aside all sentiment, and proceeded to act obedient to the laws inherent in his class; he exploited his "brothers" and "sisters" some more. Despite all their "ministry," the capitalist press did not preach one sermon on the "ingratitude" of Bro. Drucker, but, if anything, helped him along!

The workingmen who fawn on the Capitalist Class are in the brainless posture of sheep licking the butcher's hand that is about to stab them. It boots not. The kindness naught avail. The butcher is there to kill, and kill he does. So with the capitalist; he is there to skin, and skin he does.

The emancipation, not only, but even the improvement in the condition of the workers cannot set in so long as they act like sheep.

It is the control of the means of production that makes men masters of their fellows. Formerly there was chattel slavery—mastery through ownership of the man. Now there is wage-slavery—mastery through ownership of the means whereby alone the man can live. The workers, therefore, can accomplish their emancipation only by once more becoming owners of the means of production.—From McClure's "Socialism." See advt. on second page.

PHILADELPHIA UP AND DOING.

The Municipal Field Entered for the First Time.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—For the first time in the history of Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., it has decided to enter the city spring campaign. Untrammelled this year by the tax-paying beer element, which always raised objections on account of its wishing to vote for some pro-beer municipal ticket, the Section sailed right in this year. The convention issued the following

Address to Wage Workers.

Wage Workers of Philadelphia:—The Socialist Labor Party again calls your attention to the fact that land and capital, the tools of production, transportation and communication, without which we cannot live as civilized beings, are in the hands of the capitalist class. The result is that you are forced to sell your labor to that class for wages; your wages being determined by and through the operation of the law of supply and demand. When the number of workmen exceed the demand for workers, wages are low as at present.

We now see in all industries an ever increasing amount of machinery which displaces thousands of workmen, thereby increasing the supply of labor out of all proportion to the demand; hence we propose the only possible remedy, the public ownership of land and capital to establish the co-operative commonwealth, in which the machinery of production and distribution shall be owned and operated in the interest of the whole people instead of for the purpose of enriching an idle capitalist class.

The capitalists are represented to-day by two parties, the Republican and Democratic. It matters not which of these two parties is in power, the interest of your oppressors, the capitalists, is always protected wherever there is a dispute between the wage-worker, on the one hand, and his capitalist employer, on the other. The machinery of government has always been on the side of the capitalist, as was witnessed in this city during our famous trolley strike, when a capitalist judge and a district attorney, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, violated all laws of honor and justice by railroadng many an innocent man, without a fair trial, to the eastern penitentiary of this State. As was furthermore witnessed when in our State Legislature, Democrats and Republicans alike kept silent after the massacre of innocent wage-slaves at Hazleton, etc., etc. Such is the case and such will always be the case as long as the capitalist class, through the Republican and Democratic parties, controls the power of government.

Past experience has taught us that if the interests of the workers are to be conserved the administrative as well as the legislative power must be in control of class-conscious workingmen—the Socialists. Believing in the purity of the ballot, we ask you to protest on election day against any such further acts as the fraudulent returns on votes cast for the emancipation of the wage-slave.

At the present time this town is being pestered by men calling themselves "labor leaders," agitating for what purpose? Are they trying to get you to shake off the chains of slavery that bind you down? Are they trying to inspire you with a feeling of self-respect that will enable you to live like men, instead of beasts of burden? No!!! They get you out on strike, make you force starvation, but still they do not advise the use of the ballot,—they dare not; that would be against the orders of their capitalist pay-masters.

What show do we stand when petty magistrates can take off the streets our leaders and throw them into jail, as was witnessed during the Cramps strike? Is it ignorance on the part of the labor fakirs that keeps them blind to the power of the workingmen with the ballot, or is it crookedness? Whichever it be matters little to us; we must become free. How can we do it? By organizing ourselves into an economic organization founded on the principles of Socialism, such as the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. With the S. T. & L. A. we would be able, while this capitalist system prevails, to squeeze from the capitalist robber some of the wealth he has stolen from us; and with the class-conscious Socialist ballot we can cut down this system and establish a system in which the working class, the producers of all wealth, can enjoy the full product of their toil.

The Platform

adopted by the convention is as follows: For the immediate improvement of the workers' condition, we make the following demands:

1. That in all cases where workers are obliged to resort to strikes, the city government shall furnish every possible assistance, including their maintenance.
2. Employment of the unemployed by the city government with a minimum wage of \$2.00 for an eight-hour day.
3. The abolition of the veto power of the Mayor and the adoption of the initiative and referendum.
4. The public ownership of the street railways, telegraph, telephone, lighting plants, water-works and all other means of communication and distribution; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration, and to elect their own superior officers.
5. The establishment of coal and wood yards which shall supply the working people with fuel at cost price.
6. Education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory; the city to render all necessary assistance to children of the working class, supplying meals, clothing, etc. to those in need.
7. That the city shall by the right of eminent domain, acquire all vacant lots and lands within its jurisdiction for the purpose of erecting thereon comfortable houses to be let out to working people at permanent rentals, calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.
8. That the city shall provide an ample number of bath houses, play grounds and parks in working class neighborhoods, with musical concerts at frequent intervals.

In presenting these demands, we again call the attention of the wage-worker to the fact that no permanent improvement can take place in their condition so long as the capitalist system exists, and we emphasize the fact that the Socialist Labor Party stands for the complete overthrow of this system with all its misery, sorrow and suffering to the working class, and the substitution, therefore, of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth.

VOTE THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET!!!

SECTION PHILADELPHIA, S.L.P.

The following are the nominees:

Candidates for Magistrate.

Robert E. Devlin,
Chas. A. Hall,
Joseph B. Pinter,
Frank Streit,
Henry Rehder,
William Warny,
Oscar Seidel,
Louis Isel,
William F. Kane,
Robert Hoffman.

The New Year People.

THE PEOPLE's last issue for this year—Sunday, Dec. 31,—virtually the New Year's issue for 1900, will be of special value. It will contain the "Story of the Bull Pen," giving accurate detailed and startling information upon the late Idaho outrage on Labor,—the secret of who blew up the Concentrator; how it happened that the County Officers, who took the men's side were thrown into the Bull Pen; the horrors of the Bull Pen; how Gold Republicans, Silver Republicans, Gold Democrats, Silver Popo Democrats all united for capitalism; the brutality of the "veterans of the Cuban war"; etc., etc.

The article, apart from its general interestingness, will be a mine of information for the Party's agitators, as it covers the whole gamut of the Social Question, from the high treble of Upper or Plutocratic Capitalism, across all the keys down to the basso profundo of impotent Pure and Simpledom.

Owing to the crowd of other valuable articles this issue will be, like the May Day issue, eight pages in size, and, consequently, the price will have to be changed accordingly. Take notice of the below marked changes in price.

Let the orders be sent to the Business Manager promptly, and of fitting size.

This special edition should surpass the late May Day edition, which reached and passed 112,000 copies.

Rates: 1,000 or more copies, \$7.00 per 1,000; 500 copies, \$4.00; single hundreds, 1 cent a copy. This is a strict cash in advance rate, and only such orders that are accompanied with cash, will be recognized.

Socialism would not do away with private property except in the means of production. It questions only the abuse of property—the monopoly of that which is used in common and necessary for the supplying of our common needs.—From McClure's "Socialism." See advt. on second page

AT THEIR POST.

Haverhill Socialists Upholding The Flag.

Speech of the Socialist Labor Party's Candidate for Mayor—The Oneness of the False Labor Economics Preached by the Opposing Parties of Twiddledee and Twiddleum.

HAVERHILL, MASS., Dec. 4.—Last week the S. L. P. held a well attended mass meeting in the City Hall on the pending municipal campaign. Michael T. Berry, the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, was the principal speaker. Below are two passages from his addresses. They serve the double purpose of explaining Socialist principles on a point that reformers and capitalists alike like to play fast and loose with they also serve to exemplify the political crookedness of the Debsists, who now call themselves "Socialist Democratic Party, thus trying to fly colors still more closely resembling the Party's. Berry said in part:

"I wish to impress upon your minds a point that involves the question of taxation—a matter to the capitalist of deep, but to the working class of very slight concern. That which the workingman pays in taxes goes in the long run into the production of labor power, and, accordingly, must be borne by the capitalist. The Demopublicans and Debsists have done a great deal of jabbering about taxes. They seek to make you, shoemakers, believe that you who own nothing but your labor power, are crushed by taxes. That is another illusion that must be dispelled from your minds. Like the rest of their tribe, these Goo-Gooes and reformers take the position that the working class pays the taxes,—a position which is absolutely false. While you entertain that false notion your mind never rests upon the spot where you are robbed. These confusionists know that, and bamboozling you, as they do, they help the capitalist class and keep your eyes away from the real spot.

"No one will deny that the working class creates the wealth from whence the taxes are paid, but to create a thing and pay for a thing are indeed different questions. Under capitalism the wages that we are given are a small part of the wealth which we produce; wages represent the price of our labor on the market. Labor under this system of wage-slavery is not considered a human being at all; it is a merchandise; the value of all merchandise depends upon the cost of production. So with labor. Our price, that is, our wages, is simply the cost of keeping us alive and able to produce. This is the law of wages. Now suppose that your employer pays taxes to the extent of \$5,000, or suppose he buys a diamond worth the same amount. When he gets the diamond he takes from his pocket \$5,000, which he exchanges for the diamond he has paid for it, although his wage slaves have created the wealth out of which the diamond was purchased. Now, suppose he had not bought that diamond, wouldn't you be in the amount of wealth that it cost? Would your wages be any higher? The illusion comes from the misleading use that is made of the word 'pay.'

"Taxes are not paid out of the wages which you receive, but out of the wealth plundered from you in the shop on 'pay day' through the capitalist system of wage slavery. It is a row between the capitalist class and the capitalist government to see which one can get and keep the largest share of the worker's hide.

"It follows that the only sane thing for the working class to do is to organize and take possession of the public powers in the interest of the only class which is at all necessary in society today—THE WORKING CLASS.

"On these lines the working class must be organized. They must be organized on the economic lines of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to resist as far as possible the aggression of capitalism in the shop. That organization, built on class lines, will recognize that, to be successful, it must reinforce its economic demands with the political demands by electing the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party all along the line until Washington is taken. Then you will not find the working class of Haverhill organized for their slaughter in Tobin's 25 cents per week sick and death benefit scheme, not in the Social Democratic combination, but in the ranks of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party. Then will the working class use the taxing power of government to wrest from the capitalist class by means of taxation the wealth that has been plundered from labor.

"In this campaign you, no doubt, have noticed how the Republicans have directed their attacks against Socialism, rather than against Social Democracy. Have you noticed that they never said a word about how Mr. Carey jumped the S. L. P. and refused to resign from the Common Council when called upon

(Continued on page 4.)

The purpose of Socialism is not to prevent individual accumulation, but to define it by the social value of each one's labor. Whatsoever a man gets in excess of the value of his services to the community is robbery, for it is the community that supplies his needs.—From McClure's "Socialism." See advt. on second page.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....2,068
In 1890.....13,331
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157
In 1894.....33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....36,564
In 1898.....82,204

Scientific Socialism is no ready-made suit of clothes that might be put on to-morrow. Nor does it expect to overthrow the competitive system on Monday and have the millennium in full bloom by Sunday. It is essentially a principle of action, of reorganization. And the manner in which it can be realized must necessarily depend on the conditions existing when public opinion is sufficiently advanced to make its application possible.

WILLIAM SCHOLL MCLURE.



AS THE FOE, SO THE METHODS.

Deploying its ranks along the logical line of battle in this country, the Socialist Labor Party occupies, since last election day, among the positions that it took, one that is singularly essential, due to the capitalist lay of the land here: CLEAR-CUT DOCTRINE.

The electoral campaign is not educational merely. It has a concrete, immediate, practical end in view. In agitating for the election of its candidates, the Socialist Labor Party does not play a farce. It recognizes the possibility of electing these. It recognizes more; it recognizes the great boon to the country of the capture of the public powers by the Party at the ballot box. Such a consummation would mean the peaceful solution of the social problem, at least the reduction of violence to a minimum. But the S. L. P. is no visionary. The Party realizes that, to put it mildly, the chances are even against a peaceful revolution, seeing the enormous extent to which the S. L. P. vote is now, even at this early stage, either intimidated away from or counted out of the ballot box.

All the forces of Capital in the land are converging towards a "coup d'état." When Capitalism starts, it starts as the most progressively-revolutionary affair known. Liberty—of thought, speech and action—liberty—of political convictions and deed—, are then its shibboleth. With these cries, it unhorses the powers that be. Soon, however, as it feels itself well in the saddle, all its former protestations of "liberty" become hindrances, nay dangerous to itself. The cycle being rounded, Capitalism begins to strain every nerve to re-establish despotism. The Democratic-Republican institutions of the land have become a menace to Capitalism. There is to-day, in America, a race being run between the Socialist Labor Party and Capitalism: the former to seize the existing democratically organized public powers, the latter to overthrow them.

Which will first reach the spot where the roads fork: the spot whence one road leads to the utilization of the present democratic forms for the enlargement of freedom by rearing the SOCIALIST REPUBLIC; the spot whence the other road leads towards the checking of freedom by rearing up MILITARISM?

If the S. L. P. is winner, then progress beyond that point will be peaceful, systematic, calm.

But if the S. L. P. is distanced in the race, what then?

Here is the rub. Shall the course of civilization be switched off and compelled to take a long, circuitous loop, as it has been forced to in Europe generally, in France particularly, since the Commune?

Time will answer the question with "Yes" or "No" according to the education imparted in this interim to the proletariat and people generally by the Socialist Labor Party. If the education is clean-cut, the answer will be "No"; in proportion as the education is "broad," the answer will be "Yes."

The national government—its executive, legislative and judicial powers—are, true enough, the objective point of the S. L. P. But that national government is only the sum total of the units of "executives," "legislatures" and "judicials" that every man carries in his own head. Prevented by fraud from capturing the sum total at the ballot box, the units, carried by the citizens in their individual heads, must be so completely

captured by Socialism that the electoral fraud will not stand the Capitalist class. The first shot fired by Capitalism, the first overt act it commits in the execution of its contemplated "coup d'état," tends to shreds the constitutional bands that to-day hold our people. That shot or that act will be an emphatic order to the people to fall back upon their NATURAL RIGHTS. At that moment, the "executive," "legislative" and "judicial" units will be able to block the path to Militarism and dispose of Capitalism only if they are able to act unitedly;—and that they will be able to only if they have been captured by Socialism.

An assured Parliamentary victory may tolerate "broadness." The leisure with which the Parliamentary wheels move, leave time to abrade in debate the errors of "broad doctrine," and thus, possibly, escape the evils thereof. On the other hand, the bare possibility, let alone the probability of "extra Parliamentary" action, ruthlessly disposes of "broadness." The swiftness with which "extra Parliamentary" wheels move, and are bound to move, leave no time for debates and such consequent abrasions. Errors of doctrine bring on desultoriness, and open the doors to Commune disasters; only correct principles insure unity of action. In order to secure unity of action the clean-cut doctrine must have been taught and must be in absolute possession of the individual, the portable governments that the citizens carry, each in his own head.

On last election night the Socialist Labor Party occupied, triumphant, the strategic position that commands for America that clip and clean-cut political, economic and tactical education (to the ruthless exclusion of all others), that shall drill our people for the possible emergency of EXTRA PARLIAMENTARY ACTION.

Other countries may dally with danger, play with fire, and feel themselves safe even though they neglect the teachings of recent history. Not so here. THERE SHALL BE NO COMMUNE DISASTER IN AMERICA.

The day Capitalism shall sound the signal for civil war in America it will be promptly confronted with the solid ranks of the proletariat, moving as one body, held by the only bonds that can hold men together under such circumstances—a clean-cut purpose, born of clean-cut training.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

The date for the issuing of the DAILY PEOPLE having been fixed for July 1, next, the Comrades all over the country, in the large centers especially, able and willing to act as regular correspondents, are requested to send in their names.

A DAILY PEOPLE column is now opened for the purpose of receiving suggestions and exchanging views. The decision to publish the DAILY PEOPLE has been received with such enthusiasm by the friends and such shivers by the foes of the Party that a united effort is imperative not to disappoint either.

A Toledo-blade English daily S. L. P. paper, long needed, will now be.

A BRAINLESS PULPITEER.

The Roberts episode is acting like a plow, cutting into old neglected soil, and throwing up skulls, crossbones and all manner of prehistoric matter. The polluted society of to-day is all in a shiver about "Mormon Immorality." Every capitalist adulterer, every "Seeley Diner," every roué among our "Pillars of Society" is shocked at the idea of Congress being "desecrated" by a polygamist; professors are lecturing upon the "Mormon Evil"; and, last, but not least, the pulpитеers are thundering their best at the "taint of Mormonism." Which of all these is laying bare his own ignorance more than any other it were difficult to say. And yet, one of these, "Rev. L. R. Foote, pastor of the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn," as he signs himself, does seem to have reached the highest notch, or the deepest, in this respect.

He tells how it is part of the Mormon creed that a woman's salvation depends upon her husband's will; "if he wills it, she is damned." Then he goes on to say that 1,500 or 2,000 apostles of this creed are going all over the land, "spreading their poison" and "making converts."

The Rev. L. R. Foote, Pastor, etc., does not seem to realize either the contradiction to which his stupidity leads him, or the fact that his "reasoning" is brought up with a sharp turn by a stone wall of fact.

Is it not absurd to imagine that any woman, outside a lunatic asylum, would allow herself to be converted to a religion by which she can "be damned at the will of her husband"? Again, must not there be something more than mental weakness or depravity at bottom of the hard fact, attested to by the Rev. L. R. Foote, Pastor, etc., himself, that the Mormon missionaries do make many converts, among women, at that?

The identical papers that are containing the intellectually ribald outpourings of the Rev. L.-R.-Foote-Pastors, are publishing in almost parallel columns, articles upon "new fields for women,"—new fields that tell in language loud and clear enough that they are degrading resources to which woman-kind is flying for existence. What are these women flying from? They are

flying before the prairie fire of the social system of production that the L.-R.-Foote-Pastors are upholding as divine. They are flying from the grind of Capitalism that strips their male relatives of a living, that flings them into the factories, and that there exposes them to indignities at low wages.

The Roberts episode is not a "cleaner"; it is not an event that calls attention to some existing wrongs that are thereupon done away with. It is a carbuncle that betrays the utter corruption of the blood in the body on which it breaks out.

HELPING OTIS.

While Otis, far away beyond the Pacific, not without some danger to himself and with a good deal of danger to the American soldiers under him, is laboring to stock the American labor market, with plentiful cheap labor, nearby, right on this continent, and without any danger whatever either to themselves or their subalterns, the Baltimore, Md., Committee of the Charity Organization Society is quietly, unobtrusively, without blare of trumpet or beat of drum exercising its activity in the same direction.

The term "vagrant" is, by the advice of the Committee, to be extended so as to be more embraceful. At present it takes in not enough people, and lets them off too easily. The terms of arrest are too short; all too short to suit the capitalists, who hire the prisoners, and thus get labor "at cost." Hence, workmen out of work are to be construed as "vagrants" upon flimsier grounds than before, and, seeing that "the former short terms of imprisonment did not afford sufficient time for the correction of character" (read: "did not afford sufficient time for the capitalist who hires the 'vagrant' to fleece out of him all that is desired") the terms are to be made twice and three times longer.

It must be admitted that, the object to be gained being cheap, dirt cheap labor, the Baltimore plan not only aids by supplementing the labors of Otis, but it is infinitely humaner, and infinitely less pretentious.

There is a class of "Reformers" in the land that, verily, seems to have gone daft. It is the "Socialist Reformers." One minute they say:

"Why have ONE Socialist party here? That breeds tyranny. In France there are now, in Germany there were some time ago, several Socialist parties, each reflecting a different shade of opinion. Let's have several Socialist parties here too."

And the very next minute one hears them reason thus:

"Harmony! fusion! union! peace! Once there was in Germany more than one Socialist party; they united; at the present day there are several Socialist parties in France; they are trying hard to unite. Let's unite here too!"

Judged out of their own mouths, the "Socialist Reformers" of America divide in order to unite, and unite in order to divide.

No prospectus gotten up by a capitalist swindling concern, for the purpose of roping in gudgeons is more elaborately gotten up than the set of "documents" sent around by the Gompers's A. F. of L. in advance of its convention.

Just as the capitalist prospectuses seek to lure gudgeons with promises that are impossible of fulfillment, so these A. F. of L. prospectuses lay out every bait possible to tempt the workers and rope them into paying dues to the concern.

One of the documents contains a list of alleged organizations "affiliated with the A. F. of L." At the very head of this list stands the "American Agents' Association," an organization that does not exist, and of which more will be said presently as illustrative of "pure and simple" bluff.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The Debs Democracy of Haverhill, Mass., is answering a useful purpose, and the "Gazette" of that city is the admirable handmaid for the occasion. In a recent issue the "Gazette" says naively:

"The truth is that Socialism offers nothing new. The churches stand for its principles every day in the year, and both the great political parties are working along the same lines."

By "Socialism," of course, the "Gazette" means the Debs Democracy. This certainly is an error, a serious error; yet a pardonable error.

In one of his most masterly sketches intended to point out the fallings of the human mind, Edgar Poe describes how, on a certain occasion, his nerves being overstrained, a little insect, named sphynx, running down its spider thread very close to his eyes, not only shut off from view all else before him, but seemed of gigantic proportions. Ditto, ditto with the "Gazette" and the Debs Democracy Socialism.

For political-correct purposes of its own—there standing at the time nothing between raw-boned capitalism, represented by the "Gazette," and the mighty trunk of Socialism, represented by Section Haverhill of the Socialist Labor Party,—the "Gazette" dallied with certain crooks in its city, to whom the S. L. P. was too narrow, and thus it conjured up the Debs Democracy. The scheme was to howl down the Socialist trunk, burn to charcoal the stump, and thus cauterize the S. L. P. out of existence in Haverhill. It is unnecessary to point out that the scheme failed. The "Gazette" may or may not be aware of this. Possibly it isn't. But it is aware of something. And that is that the club it whetted against others is now pommeling the heads of the "Gazette's" own politicians. Having evoked political crookdom among the "outs," these are now pressing upon political crookdom among the "ins." No wonder the "Gazette's" nerves are overstrained. In this state of amusing nervousness, and

the Haverhill Debs Democracy having for its corrupt purposes assumed, and been encouraged by the Gazetteers to assume, the external trappings of Socialism, the "Gazette" tumbles into the easily explainable error of seeing nothing but the Debs Democracy, and no Socialism but that of its own quondam pets. It is the pretty story of the man and the insect sphynx over again.

Leaving as superfluous all arguments and facts to show what vast vistas of the rising and mighty forest of Socialism are thus shut off from the view of the "Gazette" by the sphynx insect so close to its nose, certain important object lessons are furnished by the Haverhill Debs Democracy, and are brought home by the "Gazette's" discovery. Which the same we now rise to explain:

The "Gazette's" optics of head and mind, being just now at high tension, throw an accurate picture of the "Socialism" that is irritating it. That "Socialism," indeed, OFFERS NOTHING NEW; and, true, beyond all other sensitive photographic plates, the "Gazette's" retina reflects a picture that brings out the fact that THE CHURCHES STAND FOR THE PRINCIPLES OF HAVERHILL DEBS DEMOCRACY SOCIALISM EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, and the still more pregnant fact that BOTH THE GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES ARE WORKING ALONG THE SAME LINES.

The churches, to-day, preach godliness, but wink at the rankest ungodliness indulged in by their pew-holding grinders of the faces of the poor, and even approve and bless such crimes with a text. The Haverhill Debs Democracy "Socialism" offers no variation to that tune; like them, it preaches "Peace, peace," where there is no peace; it weeps over the "hardships" of the capitalist; it fraternizes with the labor-grinding middle class; it is considerate of the exploiter.

The great political parties tear passion to tatters in their declarations of love for the "horny-handed sons of toil," but build up armories to serve as fortresses in the hearts of labor districts so as to be ready for "riots"; dicker and deal with politicians for jobs; take money from saloon-keepers in advance-payment for future favors; cajole the unions into submission to the labor fakir; present bills and amendments to bills that deceive the unsuspecting workingman with the notion of relief, but that, in fact, only serve to imply submission to capitalist principles and to capitalist interests; etc., etc. Such are "the lines along which the great political parties are working"—and, at every step, such are the lines along which the "Socialism" of the Haverhill Debs Democracy "works."

There is no organization outside the S. L. P. that does what it preaches; all others stand upon the principles of Churchianity, and work along the same lines as the old parties. There is nothing new in the "Socialism" of the "broad reformer."

The Haverhill "Gazette" deserves credit for having detected the fraud and assisted in its exposure. It is matchless authority on the subject.

Simultaneously with rumors of an impending weavers' strike in Fall River, Mass., and of its subsequent abandonment, due to the distressed condition of the weavers, comes G. M. Hanford & Co.'s quarterly financial statement of the mills of that city, showing a steady INCREASE of dividends for the four quarters of the present business year, and a DECREASING capital needed to rake in the increasing fleecings. The figures for 38 corporations during the four quarters are:

| Capital | Dividend | Amount paid |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|
| \$22,023,000..... | .78 | \$172,800.00 |
| 21,223,000..... | 1.21 | 256,525.00 |
| 21,631,000..... | 1.42 | 309,222.50 |
| 20,921,000..... | 2.30 | 476,970.00 |
| Totals..... | 5.71 | \$1,223,627.50 |

No barometer points more unerringly than do these figures to the increased distress of the Fall River weavers; to the utter impotence and criminality of the pure and simple trade union fakirs; or to the inevitable catastrophe that society is headed for.

The millennium is entering the country by the Golden Gate. The San Francisco, Cal., "Tageblatt" of last November 23, in an account of the receipts and expenditures for the Debs meeting, held here shortly before, has several interesting items.

One is under the head of receipts. Among the contributions is this item:

James D. Phelan.....\$10
Seeing that Debs' friends had a candidate for Mayor of their own, running against James D. Phelan, this gentleman's contribution of \$10, or ten cents for that matter, towards bringing a political adversary to speak in his town is one of the surest signs that we are fast entering the Messianic era.

Let the wicked Socialists furl their war-inciting banners. The lambs and the lions are fast fraternizing. The war drum is about to throb no more. CLASS STRUGGLE, did any one say?

Another item appears under the head of disbursements. It is this:

To L. W. Rogers, for Debs' speech.....\$124.10
From which—considering that L. W. Rogers received right along other hundreds of dollars for Debs' speeches on the Pacific,—the only permissible inference is that the treasury of the "Social Democracy" must be bulging.

Did any one say, "Debs pockets that"? Awaunt!

A CRACK AT PESSIMISM.

Some Reasons Why the Socialist Republic Is Inevitable.

It would be very instructive, as well as entertaining, if there could be made a complete classification of those who "object" to the zeal and energy that modern Socialists display in their propaganda for Socialism. The reformer objects to the revolution—he wants to go by degrees; and the reformer is easily disposed of. Then comes the "return good for evil" gentleman. He does not like the class struggle; and the Socialist can soon settle him. But when it comes to the pessimists—the men who know what Socialism demands, believe the Socialist Republic would be justice personified, and yet blink their eyes and say that it is all very nice to think about, but that the remoteness of its realization should place the Socialist Republic outside the consideration of reasoning beings—when one meets these kinds of men one must have tactics that will suit the occasion. It will not do much good to argue with them, but if you can persuade them to take a pamphlet which treats their particular case you may be able to set their brain matter going. Such a pamphlet is:

"Socialism."
The author is William Scholl McClure, and the object of the pamphlet is to scientifically demonstrate the propositions contained in the following paragraph:

"Socialism is coming. It is useless to oppose it. One might as well fight the tides. The progress of economic evolution cannot be stopped. Capitalism is but its latest phase. Born yesterday, to-morrow it must pass away. To Socialism belongs the future."

McClure begins his pamphlet by briefly tracing the condition of the working class from 1200 down to 1890. The following subjects are treated in a manner that is genuinely Socialist:

- Effect of Machinery on the Working Class.
- Anomalous Features of Capitalist Society:
1. Permanent Army of Unemployed.
2. Growing Employment of Women and Children.
3. Overproduction.
- Genesis of Capitalist Property:
1. Means of Production Owned by the Producer.
2. Means of Production Owned by the Capitalist.

Socialism and the "Division of Wealth."
1. Socialism and Its Use of Capital.
2. Socialism and "Governmental Tyranny."
3. Socialism and Utopianism.
4. Socialism and Labor Legislation.
5. Socialism and the Class Struggle.
6. Socialism Inevitable.

Each of the above topics is fully developed, and the pamphlet is an admirable one to follow "What Means This Strike" and "Reform or Revolution."

A Sample Paragraph.
"This is the genesis of capitalist private property. Once the result of one's individual efforts, under capitalism property has largely become the appropriation of that which is produced by the labor of others. IT IS THE ROBBERY OF THE WORKERS. Can you wonder, then, that when men talk glibly of the sacred rights of property, meaning CAPITALIST PROPERTY, the Socialist, knowing whence it is derived, refuses to bow down and worship?"
Price, five cents.

Ten copies or over, three cents each.
NEW LABOR NEWS CO.,
147 E. 23d st., New York City.

Election Returns.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Nov. 24.—The vote of the State for the minor offices on the State ticket has been canvassed. The S. L. P. vote is as follows:

Heisel, Railroad Commissioner..... 756
Mr. Travis, Superintendent of Public Instructions..... 795
The vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be canvassed by the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Committee of the Executive Council, to whom was referred the canvass of the votes cast at the November election, has just published its report. The report shows that the Socialist Labor Party vote for Governor rose from 10,063 in 1898 to 10,778. The total vote fell off from 317,735 to 299,166, so that the Party's percentage is now 3.60 as against 3.16 last fall.

The following is the vote cast for each of the S. L. P. candidates on the State ticket:

Pearce, Governor..... 10,778
Stevens, Lieutenant-Governor..... 10,566
McDonald, Secretary of the Commonwealth..... 13,549
Nagler, Treasurer and Receiver-General..... 11,250
Forstrom, Auditor..... 11,304
Skahan, Attorney-General..... 11,182

The significance of the large vote for McDonald lies in the fact that his Democratic opponent, Labor Fakir Henry Lloyd, ex-President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, ran 8,000 behind the head of his Party's ticket.

NEW YORK.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The official count gives the Socialist Labor Party candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, Comrade Elston, 133 votes in Chemung County. Last year our vote was 55. Of the 133 votes cast this year, 105 came from the city of Elmira.

"Lectures" and Lectures.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Wm. Doran, Jersey City, N. J.]
The lecture season soon begins. We all will learn a lot. Professor Freak will discourse on The "Whiteness of the What."

The shining lights of "Woman's Rights" will say a thing or two. The same old speech of Parson Peach will be done over new.

And Mister Fake is sure to take (Whatever he can get); For "Labor's Cause," for loud applause, For bunco; just you bet.

Toledo Jones, with heartfelt tones, Will make the rafters ring; We'll have a hallelujah time, — He'll ask us all to sing.

Of course, there are some "Socialists," Who come from Zululand; — Their talk of "Public Ownership" Is fit to beat the band.

Be careful, boys, don't mind the noise Of "I-ama" and "Me-meas"; For of this stuff you've had enough, From "Has Been" and "Fee-Wees."

The S. L. P. has talkers, too, They give it to you straight; They're here and there and ev'rywhere, And always up-to-date.

* The Zululand Socialists means the "Socialists" from New Zealand who recently held forth in the Cooper Union, New York.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Uncle Sam—Socialism is the salvation of the people.

Brother Jonathan—I don't quite see it in those lamps. It will be a boon to manual workers, the workmen; that I admit. But they are not the people. Where do the bookkeepers, clerks, small store keepers, and business men come in? They surely make up a good portion of the population.

U. S.—The trouble with you is that you have not grasped Socialism.

B. J.—Well?

U. S.—Socialism maintains that the private ownership of the land on which to work and of the machinery with which to work makes it impossible for all others who have not as much machinery and land, to compete with those who have.

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Consequently Socialism tells all such people that they are engaged in an impossible fight. They are bound to lose and go down. Consequently, if they want to save their necks they must throw off the millstone of "a little capital" that now drags them down, and strive to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth where there will be no such competition, and where they will be all equal stock-holders in the national business house. Don't that cover the small store keeper and business man?

B. J.—Yes, but he will have to cease doing his little business.

U. S.—Exactly. But there is this difference, that, if he upholds capitalism, he will have to cease doing business anyhow; he will be swallowed up by the big concerns and will become a PAUPER. If he ceases to "do his little business," by the introduction of Socialism, he will not only be freed from his present wearing anxiety, but he will be a partner in the national concern, where his industry will assure to him affluence.

B. J.—Yes, that would be a boon. But what about the clerks, and such?

U. S.—Socialism further maintains that the private ownership of land on which to work, and the machinery with which to work, compels all those who do not own these two requisites to the earning of a living to sell themselves into wage slavery.

B. J.—That's so of the manual workers.

U. S.—And it is so of all those who who would spurn the title of "manual workers." It is so of clerks, bookkeepers, and all such. All of these are wage slaves just the same as the carpenter or bricklayer.

B. J.—Eh!

U. S.—Yes. There is no "Eh!" about it. That is a wage slave.

B. J.—A manual worker.

U. S.—He is only one of the wage slaves. A wage slave is he who cannot earn a living without he gets some one to give him wages. No one will give him wages except the man who is a capitalist. No capitalist will give him wages unless he can produce more than his wages are worth. When a capitalist pays a worker \$1 a day the worker will produce at least \$2 worth of value a day. The difference between the value which the worker gets and the value of his products, is squeezed out of him by his capitalist employer, and that is what the employer lives upon.

B. J.—I know that.

U. S.—Now, take a bookkeeper. If he gets \$1,500 a year he is getting plenty. Now, that amount does not represent but a portion of what he has actually produced. The other portion is stolen by the capitalist the same as he steals from the manual laborer.

B. J.—Well, I never thought of it that light.

U. S.—Now, where does the bookkeeper, the clerk, etc., come in under Socialism? As human beings anxious to work and live upon their work, upon the work of others, all such people shall certainly have an opportunity to work, and as in the Co-operative Commonwealth there will be no drone to feed, the clerk and the bookkeeper will retain the full value of their labor.

B. J.—That certainly would be a benefit.

U. S.—But that's not all. Under the capitalist system all wage slaves who are fortunate enough to get a job must work hard; there is no enjoyment of life for them; and they must die poor. Under the Socialist system, there will be no loafers to feed and no needy retainers of capitalists to clothe, the workers could, with 4 hours' work, have an abundance, with the rest of the time to enjoy life. Is not that a benefit?

B. J.—It is.

U. S.—The only ones who would suffer are the idle capitalists. But they are few and their suffering will consist only in that they will have to die if they won't work.

B. J.—Truly Socialism is the salvation of the people!

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire" (the same time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23rd st., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

TACTICAL.

The Recruiting Ground for the Army of Socialism.

Modern society cannot escape shipwreck unless it reorganizes itself into a co-operative commonwealth. The establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth implies a social revolution; it implies the overthrow of the capitalist system of production, that has become a drag to all further development and an incubus upon the common weal; it means the placing of the machinery of production, now held and owned by landlords and capitalists, into the hands of the people; in other words, it implies the downfall of the system of private ownership in the implements of labor—land and capital, i. e. machines, tools, etc.—and its substitution with public, common, collective ownership, to be operated for use and not for private profit.

The substitution of the capitalist with the co-operative or socialist system of production is in the interest, not of the propertyless classes alone, but of all classes. The same as slavery was an injury to slaveholders, and its abolition tended to promote their highest interests, so is the present system of private ownership in the implements of labor injurious, in the highest sense, even to the landlords and capitalists themselves, and its abolition would redound to the benefit of these as well. They also suffer severely under the contradictions that typify the modern system of production: one set of them lies in idleness, another wears itself out in a neck-breaking hunt after profits, and over the heads of all hangs the Damocles sword of bankruptcy, of shipwreck, and of final downfall into the class of the proletariat, i. e. the class that has been stripped of all the things necessary for production, except its labor power, which, lest it perish outright, it is compelled to sell for starvation wages—happy if it succeed in doing that.

It would be thought from these premises that all classes of society, capitalists and landlords, no less than proletarians, would join in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Yet the reverse is the case. Experience teaches, the fact glares on in the face, that, the same as the shareholders of old, the property-holders of to-day, landlords and capitalists, are blind to their higher interests. The bulk of the property-holding and exploiting classes not only looks upon Socialism with suspicion, but stands up against it in an attitude of the most bitter antagonism.

Can this be due to ignorance simply? The spokesmen among the adversaries of Socialism are, however, the very people whose position in the government, in society, and not infrequently in science itself should, presumably, fit them out best of all to understand the social mechanism, and to perceive the law of social evolution. Instead, so lacking are the conditions in modern society, that no one, who wishes to be taken seriously in politics or in science, any longer to deny the justice of the charges preferred by Socialism against the present social order; on the contrary, the clearest heads in all the various political parties of Capital admit that there is "some truth" in those charges; some even declare that the triumph of Socialism is inevitable, unless, however, society suddenly turn about and improve matters—a thing that these gentlemen imagine can be done offhand, provided this or that demand of this or that party be promptly granted and enforced; others, again, admit unconditionally the ultimate triumph of Socialism, but—having the "one thing at a time" notion in their heads, and that thing always the wrong one—they ride a hobby, and fly off at a tangent. In this way, even those members of the non-socialist political parties who have obtained the clearest insight into the teachings of Socialism, slide, by a somersault back or sideways, the most important consequences and conclusions of their own admissions.

Nor is the reason for this odd phenomenon hard to discover. Although certain important and not to be understood interests of the property-holding classes plead against the system of private ownership in the means of production, other interests, that lie nearer to the surface and are more quickly felt by property-holders, pull in an opposite direction.

This is especially the case with the rich. They have nothing to gain forthwith by the abolition of private ownership in the means of production; the beneficent results that flow therefrom would be ultimately felt by them as well, but such results are comparatively too far off to carry much immediate weight. On the other hand, however, the disadvantages that they would suffer are self-evident and would be felt on the spot; the power and distinction they enjoy to-day would be gone at once, and not a few might be deprived also of their present ease and comfort in idleness.

Matters stand otherwise with the lower ranks of the property-holding and yet exploited classes—the small producers, traders and farmers. These have nothing whatever to lose in point of power and distinction, and they can only gain in point of ease and comfort by the introduction and development of the socialist system of production. But, in order to be able to realize this fact, they must first rise above and look beyond the horizon of their own class. From the narrow field of observation occupied by the small producers, traders and farmers, the capitalist system of production cannot be understood, however much they may and do feel its harrowing effects; and, consequently, modern Socialism can be understood by them still less. The one thing of which they have a clear understanding is the absolute necessity of private ownership in their own implements of labor in order to preserve their system of production. It is a sacred conclusion that, so long as the small industrialist stands up as small industrialist, the small farmer as small farmer, the small trader as small trader; so long as they are still possessed of a strong sense of their own class—so long will they be bound to hold fast to the idea of private ownership in the means of production, and to resist Socialism, however ill they may fare under the existing order.

Private ownership in the implements of labor fetters the small producers, traders and farmers to the sinking ship

of their respective pursuits, long after these have ceased to afford them a competence, and even when they might improve their condition by becoming wage-workers outright. Thus it happens that private ownership in the instruments of production is the secret force that binds all the property-holding classes to the present system of production, notwithstanding the ill effects of the system upon the large capitalists, and notwithstanding the subjection of the small holders themselves to exploitation, and the caricature into which it has turned "property" in the hands of the latter.

Only those individuals among the small producing classes who have despaired of the preservation of their class, who are no longer blind to the fact that the industrial or agricultural form of production, upon which they depend for a living, is doomed—only they are in a condition to understand the teachings of Socialism. But lack of information and a narrow horizon, both of which are the natural results of their condition, make it difficult for them to realize the utter hopelessness of their class. Their misery and their hysterical search for a means of salvation have hitherto only had the effect of making them the easy prey of any demagogue who was sufficiently self-asserting, and who did not stick at making promises.

Among the upper ranks of the property-holding classes a higher degree of culture is found, commanding a broader horizon, and among them not a few are still affected by ideologic reminiscences from the days of the revolutionary struggles carried on by the then oncoming capitalist class against the feudal regime. But woe to that member of those upper ranks of the property-holding class who should be foolishly enough to show an interest in Socialism, or to engage in its propaganda! The alternative promptly confronts him either to give up his ideas or to snap all social bonds that hitherto held and supported him. Few of these are equipped with the requisite vigor and independence of character to approach the spot where the roads fork; very few among these few are brave enough to break with their own class when they have reached that spot; and, finally, of these few among the few, the larger portion have hitherto soon grown tired, recognized the "indiscretions of their youth," and become "sensible."

The ideologists are the only ones, among the upper ranks of the property-holding classes, whose support it is at all possible to enlist in favor of Socialism. But even with these, the large majority of those among them who have gained a deeper insight into social conditions and into the problems that spring therefrom, the information they have acquired moves them mainly to wear themselves out in fruitless searchings after what they style a "peaceful" solution of the "Social Question," i. e., in searching after a solution that should reconcile their more or less developed knowledge of Socialism, and their conscience, with the class interests of the capitalist class. But this task is as impossible as to produce a wet fire or burning water.

Only those ideologists who have not only gained the requisite theoretical knowledge, but who are brave and strong enough to break with their class, are able to develop into genuine Socialists.

Accordingly, the Cause of Socialism has little to hope for from the property-holding classes. A few of their members may be won over to Socialism, but these will be only such as no longer belong by their convictions and conduct to the class to which their economic position assigns them. These will ever be a very small minority, except during revolutionary periods, when the scales will seem to be inclining to the side of Socialism. Only at such times may Socialists look forward to a stampede from the ranks of the property-holding classes.

So far, the only favorable recruiting ground for the Socialist army has been, not the classes of those who still have something to lose, however little that may be, but the classes of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, and a whole world to gain—the proletariat, the working class.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 East 23rd Street, New York City

(Store open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.)

The following books and pamphlets are recommended to all persons desiring to learn the principles of the Modern Socialist Movement—and tactics and its development. There are also included a few books which are not written by Socialists, but which contain information that intelligent persons should possess.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Karl Marx: | |
| The Communist Manifesto..... | \$0.10 |
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| Reform or Revolution..... | .05 |
| What Means This Strike?..... | .05 |
| Thomas A. Hickey: | |
| Tragic Pages..... | .05 |
| James Connolly: | |
| Erin's Hope..... | .05 |
| H. de B. Gibbins: | |
| Industrial History of England..... | 1.20 |
| Paul Lafargue: | |
| Revelations of Capital..... | .05 |
| The Right to be Lazy..... | .10 |
| Kautsky: | |
| The Capitalist Class..... | .05 |
| The Proletariat..... | .05 |
| The Class Struggle..... | .05 |
| The Co-operative Commonwealth..... | .05 |
| For cloth-bound books, see advertisement on fourth page. | |
| Orders for book-orders payable to the New York Labor News Co. | |

We have secured a number of Lisagary's standard books "History of the Paris Commune, 1871," which we offer at 75 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 60 cents.

Catalogue mailed free of charge on application.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

- Don't write on both sides of the sheet;
- Don't write on tissue paper;
- Don't write with pencil;
- Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred;
- Don't crowd your lines;
- Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet;
- Don't abbreviate;
- Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter;
- Don't forget to give name and date of paper when sending clippings;
- Don't write your signature as 'tho' you wished to remain incognito;
- Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;
- Don't write on sheets of uneven size;
- Don't take this ill.

Newport, Ky., on the Breach.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Seeing communications from comrades from most of the Sections in the Socialist Labor Party in the correspondence column, we feel as if we would like to contribute likewise.

While our Section can boast of only fourteen members, we are proud to say they are of that staple material, with courage that knows not the word fail, and proved the same at the late election. We had two of our comrades candidates for the State ticket, the first attempt of our Party in the State of Kentucky. The vote polled was beyond our expectations, showing that we have a splendid field here to work in. Each and every comrade, filled with enthusiasm, have devoted their united force better means for the continuation of our work: the emancipation of the workingman.

Not one of our comrades could be tempted with either money or friendship to cast his vote for either of the old party tickets. They are all Socialists. So, comrades, from North and South, East and West, unite hands with you for a long pull and a steady pull, for our liberty and freedom.

M. J. V., Literary Agent.

Newport, Ky., Dec. 2.

Anti-Semitism, or Philo-Semitism?

TO THE PEOPLE.—When some years ago a certain saloon and hotel keeper did not permit Jews to drink in his saloon, nor to lodge in his hotel, the Jews were called "kikes" and "Yids"; in all parts of our country the matter was discussed; all Israel felt hurt and insulted; "Yids" were "kikes" and "kikes" were "Yids"; we were informed: "So does Israel right a wrong, and one of the tenets of the religion of Judaism is demonstrated"; etc., etc.

Now, I am a Jew and a workman. Three weeks ago I secured a job in the factory of a Jew. After working a week, I found my earnings too small, and I quit. I then applied for a job in the factory of another Jew, a friend of my former employer, and I was refused the job on the ground that I left the employ of this Jew.

Is not a greater injustice done to me than the act of the hotel and saloonkeeper? I have no job yet, and suffer loss, while the Jew who has not allowed to work in that certain saloon could go to another saloon. Now, what I want to know is this:

Is my case a case of anti-Semitism? Or is

the act of a Jew persecuting a Jew out of

the fact that he is a Jew? I am a Jew and

do you think the rich Jews will be as ready

to avenge the injustice done to me, the poor

Jew, as they were ready to avenge the injustice

done to another Jew? I am a Jew and do you

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SOCIALIST BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Socialist should be an agitator three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. Christmas is the three hundred and fifty-ninth day of the year 1899. If you desire to hasten the realization of the Socialist Republic, forward the agitation by purchasing Socialist books for the holidays. Below we give a list of selected books on Socialism and Sociology. They are all attractively bound in cloth (except when otherwise stated) and will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price.

Capital.

By KARL MARX. Cloth, \$1.75; paper, \$1.20.
No description of this book is required. It is the secret of capitalist production through surplus value. With this discovery Socialism became a science, and it is the facts found in this book that Socialism is hammering its way to the Socialist Republic.

The Student's Marx.

By EDWARD AVELING. Cloth, \$1.
The author describes his book as follows: "The 'Student's Marx' is intended for those who have read, and know, that Marx's 'Capital' is the best of all that have been written on the subject of the main facts and conclusions to be found in 'Capital'."

The Economics of Socialism.

By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.20.

It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly. Karl Marx's 'Capital' is the best of all that have been written on the subject of the main facts and conclusions to be found in 'Capital'."

Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century.

By H. M. HYNDMAN. Cloth, \$1.

There is no fact more patent than the fact that bourgeois political economists and middle class politicians have been unable to trace the causes of modern industrial panics. With the torch of Socialism, however, the task is an easy one. And in this volume Mr. Hyndman has examined all the principal crises of the present century and discovered that they have their roots in the chaos of capitalist production. It is about time for another panic to appear, and every Socialist should be familiar with 'Commercial Crises'—it will help him to understand the panic.

Religion of Socialism.

By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

The 'Religion of Socialism' is the first volume of a series of essays forming a critical exposition of Socialism, with its effects on the interpretation of history on the popular views of marriage, religion, economics, law, justice, crime, commerce, and many other themes. In this volume Mr. Bax undertakes to answer practically every question of political economy ever asked of Socialism.

Contents.—Universal History from a Socialist Standpoint; Socialism and Religion; Socialism and the Sunday Question; The Modern Revolution; Science and Commerce; The Scientific Socialism; The Criminal Court Judge; Some Bourgeois Ideals; Imperialism vs. Socialism; The Capitalist Herd; Civil Law Under Socialism; Address to Trades Unions.

Ethics of Socialism.

By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

The 'Ethics of Socialism' can be read independently, but it is the natural complement of the 'Religion of Socialism.' No better exposition can be found of the ethical nature of Socialism, or the revolution introduced by it into ordinary interpretations of right and wrong.

Outlooks from a New Standpoint.

By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

This volume should be read by every one who desires to be able to reply to the criticisms of Socialism that are continually making. CONTENTS.—Anarchism; Cloture; The Orator of the Human Race; The Decay of Pagan Thought; Liberalism vs. Socialism; The Curse of Labor; A Socialist's Notes on the Ethics of Socialism; The Economic Basis of History; Individual Rights Under Socialism; Marriage.

Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome.

By Wm. MORRIS and E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

The historical development of Socialism and its outcome could have no abler exponents than the collaborators of this book. Its scope can best be seen by its contents. CONTENTS.—Ancient Society; The First Historical or Ancient Society; The Transition from the Classical to the Medieval Period; Early Medieval Society; The Rough Side of the Middle Ages; The End of the Middle Ages; Modern Society; Preparations for Revolution in England; Preparations for Revolution in France; Constitutional Stage of the French Revolution; Proletarian Stage of the French Revolution; The Industrial Revolution in England; Political Movement in England; Reaction and Revolution on the Continent; The Paris Commune of 1871 and the Continental Movement Following It; The Proletarian, Saint-Simon, and Fourier; The Transition from the Utopians to Modern Socialism; Scientific Socialism—Karl Marx; Socialism Militant; Socialism Triumphant.

German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle.

By W. H. DAWSON. Cloth, \$1.

Mr. Dawson gives a clear and complete account of the theories of Robertus, Marx and Lassalle, paying especial attention to the difference between the Socialism of a Nation like Germany and that of an internationalist like Marx. The volume is a history of Socialism in Germany. It contains a detailed account of the passage and operation of the 'laws of exception' by which Bismarck sought to kill the Socialist Movement. The third edition has just left the press, and contains the election statistics for 1898.

Contents.—Historical Basis of the German Socialist Movement; Early Socialistic and Communist Theories; Karl Robertus and the Wages Principle; Karl Marx and Surplus Value; Ferdinand Lassalle's Organization of the Working Class; The Production Association; Failure of Lassalle's Agitation; Lassalle's Death; Characteristics of Lassalle—the Man and the Activator; Lassalle's Socialism; Development of the Socialist Party; The International Association; The Era of Repression; Present Aspect of the Socialist Movement.

Prince Ismarck and State Socialism.

By W. H. DAWSON. Cloth, \$1.

This volume is the complement of the preceding and gives an interesting account of the genesis and failure of the 'remedial' legislation by which Bismarck attempted to scuttle Socialism. The Socialists in the Reichstag fought Bismarckism with zeal, and Mr. Dawson gives interesting excerpts from the parliamentary debates on Bismarck's reforms.

Ferd. Lassalle as a Social Reformer.

By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

Bernstein's recent attempt to emasculate the Socialist Movement in Germany by depriving it of its revolutionary spirit will lend new interest to his book on Lassalle. The author takes a different view of Lassalle than does Dawson, and the two books taken together will give all there is worth knowing about Lassalle. The book appeared originally in German, and was translated by Eleanor Marx Aveling.

The French Revolution.

By E. BELFORT BAX. Cloth, \$1.

Bax has here given a concise and accurate account of the French Revolution from the point of view of the proletarian and the modern Socialist Movement. He clearly shows that the French Revolution was the necessary prelude to the Industrial Revolution that will usher in the Socialist Republic.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

147 E. 23d Street, New York City.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.)—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. B. Barker, Secretary, 860 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23d street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can be made in the paper on the office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C., with Peter Piebiger in the chair. The financial report for the week ending December 2 showed receipts \$37.35; expenditures, \$32.78. The Labor News Co. sent word asking that the Sections of the Party be called upon to report to the Labor News Co. the names and addresses of their respective literary agents. Sections are hereby called upon to do so.

Section Allentown, Pa., sent word that its former financial secretary, Neusch, who had left town without settling his accounts, had in the meantime paid every cent due to the Section and that the Section desired to withdraw all objections to the report. Upon report received from Massachusetts State Committee, it was decided to suspend Sections Fitchburg and Clinton in order to make room for reorganization. The State Committee to see to it that the State Committee be elected to draft the pledge to be signed by candidates to the N. E. C., the N. B. of A. and for National Secretary in accordance with the decision of the general meeting of the Pittsburg resolution and Yonkers amendment. Resolved to make the matter of the call for the national convention a special order of business at the next session.

Section Baltimore, Md., reported the expulsion of R. T. Maybomer for treason to the Party for collecting money and not turning it over to the proper parties; for withholding 100 signatures for the purpose of keeping the S. L. P. off the ballot and for stirring up strife between nationalities in the Party.

The sub-committee elected to draw up the call in the matter of the fund for the DAILY PEOPLE made its report, and the call presented was adopted and ordered published.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Sec'y.

To all the S. L. P. Sections and all Socialists throughout the Country.

COMRADES!—At the request of the 'Daily People' conference, we call upon you for substantial aid and energetic co-operation in procuring the necessary means for the issue of a Socialist daily newspaper in New York City on or about July 1st, 1900.

At a recent meeting of the said conference, the Comrades present (numbering about 200) gave practical evidence of their earnestness by subscribing on the spot, for the object in view, sums aggregating \$1,500. They also devised a comprehensive plan, through which the further amount to be raised and the cost of carrying on the enterprise will be reduced to a minimum.

In the first place, various offices of the Party and its organs, now inconveniently located at different places, will be centralized in one building, thereby saving a considerable portion of the total rent which is paid at present for inferior accommodations. Among such offices may be mentioned those of the National Executive Committee, the Central Committee of Section Greater New York, The People, the 'Abendblatt,' the Labor News Co., the S. T. & L. A., and several other organizations.

Again, the plant of the 'Abendblatt,' including a Hoe perfecting press, capable of printing 20,000 copies per hour, a gas engine, stereotyping and other machinery, can be used by the English daily; so that a comparatively small sum will be required to complete its outfit, chiefly by the purchase of type-setting machines, which are payable by installments. Moreover, the consolidation, as far as practicable, of such departments as printing, folding, mailing, expressing, etc., will permit of economies and afford facilities, equally beneficial to the Party press and to all other agencies of Party propaganda, namely the Labor News Co., and every active section in the country.

Lastly, from the Socialist vote of nearly 50,000 cast in New York and the neighboring States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, that can promptly be reached by a daily, taking also into consideration the growing interest manifested in the progress and principles of Socialism by a vast number of people who do not yet vote our ticket; it is moderately estimated that from the very beginning a circulation of 25,000 can be attained. Observe that the weekly PEOPLE, intended for more distant States, could then be largely made up of selected articles in the daily, thus considerably reducing its cost, while increasing its efficiency.

It were superfluous to urge upon you the absolute necessity and immense value, to the whole American movement, of a Socialist daily newspaper during the next Presidential campaign. No steps that the Party might now take, no expenditure that the Party might now afford, could so effectually advance its cause and promote its object. Let, therefore, every militant Socialist come to the front and make this matter his own; let him give it his immediate attention and persistent care; let him subscribe to the full amount of his means and get others to do likewise. Let the watchword be everywhere: 'Onward with the DAILY PEOPLE!' owned by the Socialist Labor Party.

It has been estimated that the sum of \$15,000 will be required to make the start, and we must set ourselves the task of raising this amount as a minimum, adding to it as many more dollars as possible.

Party Sections are called upon to at once take up this matter at their meetings, go over the ground carefully, determine upon the amount they can raise by whatever means as may be at their disposal, and report to the undersigned. Individual members and all friends of the cause who are interested in the establishment of a daily Socialist paper in the metropolis of this continent are willing to contribute as well as start collections for this fund, are requested to report without delay, stating the sums they expect to contribute and collect.

REPORTS SHOULD BE MADE BETWEEN NOW AND FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

AMOUNTS FLEDGED MUST BE PAID BY MAY 1, 1900.

The progress of the work will be fully reported in the Party press.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, (Box 1576), New York City.

The People's Financial Report.

Rendered to the Secs. of the S. L. P.

July 10, 1899—December 2, 1899

| RECEIPTS. | |
|-----------------|------------|
| Subscription | \$1,802.39 |
| Office Sales | 1,047.65 |
| Office Salary | 125.25 |
| Advertising | 82.42 |
| Donations | 1,429.63 |
| Loans: N. E. C. | \$500.00 |
| Section Boston | 50.00 |
| Library | 7.14 |
| Transit | 247.81 |
| | \$5,904.29 |

| EXPENDITURES. | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Editorial Salary | \$255.00 |
| Defence Fund | 236.00 |
| Office Salary | 675.50 |
| Exp. Help | 76.50 |
| Composition and Printing | 1,550.87 |
| Mail-List | 228.31 |
| Mailing | 638.81 |
| Stationery, Books, etc. | 34.15 |
| Inventory | 200.21 |
| Post Office Deposit | 254.88 |
| Commission | 64.01 |
| Rent | 125.00 |
| Supplies | 64.97 |
| Transit | 246.55 |
| Library | 7.14 |
| Loan repaid (Section Boston) | 50.00 |
| Cash on hand | 178.09 |
| | \$5,304.29 |

C. PETERSEN, Business Manager.

Audited and found correct: PETER FIEBIGER, J. H. SAUTER.

Members of the National Executive Committee.

* Money not belonging to THE PEOPLE, passing through this office, (Labor News Co., etc.)

As money deposited with the N. Y. Post Office to cover third-class rate on two first issues.

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$1,235.91 |
| J. McKechnie, San Francisco, Cal. | 2.00 |
| Peter Piebiger, Brooklyn, N. Y. | 100.00 |
| List No. 290: | |
| T. T. Tack, Philadelphia, Pa. | 1.50 |
| E. Schuize, Philadelphia, Pa. | .50 |
| E. Schuize, Philadelphia, Pa. | .25 |
| L. Fish, Philadelphia, Pa. | 1.00 |
| Daniel Louken, Philadelphia, Pa. | .50 |
| Stalwart, Philadelphia, Pa. | .25 |
| G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa. | .25 |
| C. A. Lukens, West Chester, Pa. | .25 |
| John Croft, Dover, Del. | .50 |
| 4th A. D. City: | |
| D. Yipin | .50 |
| S. Mintz | 1.00 |
| A. S. | .50 |
| A. Richman | .50 |
| A. Levine | .50 |
| Total | \$1,446.66 |

MASSACHUSETTS.

S. C. C.—The date for the returning of sub. lists sent out by the committee was on or about Nov. 29, 1899, and it is regretted that there are several bills which should be paid soon. The committee wishes that all persons holding lists on which money has been subscribed or collected, would send the same to the committee as soon as possible. The terms on which the lists were sent out were that Sections should have one-half of all money collected on them.

L. D. UHNER, Sec'y S. C. C.

TO THE COMRADES OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Executive Committee of the Greater Boston Branch of the auxiliary, having learned that the State Committee was not working, felt it necessary to call a special meeting on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 724 Washington street, to further investigate the matter. The following information was laid before the meeting and is here presented to the belief that such a proceeding is necessary, inasmuch as the Party has not been kept well informed upon the organizer's work heretofore, and has not as yet received official notification of the present state of affairs.

Comrade Malloney was notified on Nov. 3, to come to Worcester and balance accounts, as the S. C. C. had no funds on hand to employ him for further work. But the facts of the case are that not less than \$489.45 had been paid in on the organizer's account, and he had withdrawn only \$372.55, the latter sum including 45 weeks campaign work not properly spoken in charge to the auxiliary account. These figures show that a balance of \$109 should have been on hand and this, with the incoming revenue, was ample to prosecute work of the organizer for many weeks to come.

The sole object of the Auxiliary and its only reason for existence which the referendum allowed it was to furnish funds to employ a competent comrade to organize the work of the S. L. P. and the Alliance of the S. T. & L. A.; the auxiliary due cards state that that is the object for which the dues are collected and we hold that the Party has pledged it, and is under bound to keep the word with the persons who have contributed their money, understanding that it was to be expended by the S. C. C. for purposes of organization only.

Comrade Usher states that the S. C. C. has used this money legally, thus throwing the burden of campaign expenses mainly upon a few comrades in Boston and vicinity who are already bearing their full share in their respective Sections. We cannot agree with this opinion, nor do we believe that the S. C. C. has authority vested in it to overrule the referendum vote of the State by assuming the power of removing the organizer, not through lack of funds, but through the misuse of the ample supply at hand.

The vote of the meeting the undersigned were directed to secure the publication of this statement of facts in our official organ.

ALFRED E. JONES, Everett.

J. F. M. CORCORAN, Jr., Stoneham.

CAMBRIDGE.—The seat of the most cultured and capitalistic city in the United States is to be confronted for the first time in its history by the strong influences of the Socialist Labor Party in the coming municipal election on December 12. Whilst our funds do not permit us to make a very active campaign owing to the fact that our Section has not large and the expenses rest heavily on but a few of our members, we nevertheless propose to enter in the campaign with the zeal that is characteristic of the militant members of the Cambridge Section. We have every reason to believe that a large vote will be polled in the coming election.

The following is a list of the candidates which were nominated in the Cambridge convention held on Nov. 20th last:

For Mayor—J. W. Ducharme.

Aldermen: Ward 5—William E. Stacey and George J. Craig.

Aldermen: Ward 3—Michael Donahue, Christian Beck and George O'Neil.

For Councilman, Ward 5—Robert Johnson.

NEW JERSEY.

GREATER NEW YORK.—The City Committee Section Greater New York, convened at 23 Duane street, Manhattan, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1899. Comrade Cooper in the chair. Present, Vogt and Kinnally, not excused. The following reported the organization of a Branch composed of Finlanders at Ararat Hall, on Dec. 1, 1899. H. Selowich, 745 E. 8th street, Manhattan, tendered his resignation from the Party, but the same was tabled because charges are pending against him and are now under consideration of the Grievance Committee. The Committee on By-Laws was instructed to convene on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 23 Duane street, Manhattan. The Entertainment Committee was instructed to convene and arrange a mammoth entertainment and ball for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE Fund and a committee consisting of Thomas Jacob and Robert Hossack, Jr., was elected to take care of the matter in Hudson County.

Subscription lists were opened at once and \$60 was subscribed in a few minutes. From a hasty survey of the field the committee is of the opinion that they ought to be able to raise \$1,000.00 between now and the first of next July.

All communications and subscriptions relating to this matter in Hudson County should be addressed to the undersigned.

THOMAS JACOB, 224 Arlington avenue, or: ROBERT HOSSACK, 105 Princeton avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

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Subscription lists were opened at once and \$60 was subscribed in a few minutes. From a hasty survey of the field the committee is of the opinion that they ought to be able to raise \$1,000.00 between now and the first of next July.

All communications and subscriptions relating to this matter in Hudson County should be addressed to the undersigned.

THOMAS JACOB, 224 Arlington avenue, or: ROBERT HOSSACK, 105 Princeton avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

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organizer reported receipts \$302.34; expenditures, \$282.57. Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Sec'y.
An important session of the General Committee will take place Saturday, Dec. 9, at 525 E. 11th street, Manhattan, and will be called to order promptly at 8 P. M. Delegates are therefore urged to put in an appearance.

BROOKLYN READERS will please take notice that the Tenth Assembly District, Branch S. L. P. (formerly American Branch No. 1) will give a Musical and Literary Entertainment at Warder's Hall, 315 Washington street, on Sunday, December 17, 1899, 8 p. m. The admission price is nominal, and as able talent has been secured, the affair promises to be a success, aesthetically. It is therefore, remaining for our friends to assist us to make it a financial success as well. The necessity for the latter will be apparent when one considers that the proceeds are to go to the support of the Sunday evening lectures, at the same hall, and ten per cent. of the proceeds go to the Agitation Fund of Section Greater New York. (See advertisement elsewhere for sale of tickets.) The lectures for that day will be given by the same talent, and we have a full programme to offer for the remainder of the month, as follows:

Dec. 10.—"The Class Struggle," A. S. Brown.

Dec. 24.—"Labor Fakirs," F. Campbell.

Dec. 31.—"Capitalism and Socialism," J. Pierce.

Since our organization in December we have secured new members at every meeting and have attracted large and interested audiences, not to mention applicants for membership whom we have recommended to other Branches. The sale of literature and THE PEOPLE has exceeded the sales of former years, the more recent publications of the Party being in the lead. Our future looks brighter than it ever did before, and as we are young and vigorous, we will endeavor to succeed in our work and solicit your support to that end. Attend our meeting, read our literature, join us.

A. C. KIHN, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—The Socialist women of Providence are rapidly coming to the front as a valuable auxiliary of the S. L. P. in this State. The work of securing the wherewithal to keep things moving is a very important part of Socialist activity, and no small portion of the time and energy of the comrades in the movement has to be spent in arranging and carrying out schemes for raising funds that otherwise might be employed directly in spreading the gospel of Socialism. The Women's Branch of Providence Section, although but recently organized, has taken hold of that important branch of Socialist work with a right good will. Within three months after its organization it raised the means with which to purchase and present to Providence Section a beautiful red silk flag that cost in the neighborhood of \$50. At the present time the branch is making arrangements for a series of concerts and socials in aid of the Presidential campaign of 1900. The first of these will take place in Textile Hall, 1639 Westminster street, Providence, on Thursday evening, December 14, at 8 P. M. The tickets are but 25 cents, and all the comrades should encourage the Women's Branch in its efforts.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

ALBANY, N. Y.: J. E. Alexander, 477 No. Pearl street.

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